

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 4 No. 29

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 185

REMEMBER FRANCISCO FERRER! MURDERED BY CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN, OCT. 13, 1909

SLUETH BURNS A SCARECROW

OLD SLEUTH SCOUTING IN SOUTH—
DETECTIVE DONS HIS GUM SHOES
—HIST! I HEAR FEETSTEPS!

"Burns, the Big Sensation!"
The above "sensational" headline appeared in the New Orleans Item several weeks ago, while the following news dispatch was taken from that paper's issue of October 1st, 1912:
"Lake Charles, La., Sept. 30, 1912.—That W. J. Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency, has been in Lake Charles since Sunday morning was not denied today by H. J. Kinney, in charge of the local bureau, who has been here for some weeks in the interest of the Galloway Lumber Company, as a result of the recent Grabow riot.
It is believed that Mr. Burns has been here since Sunday morning. It is said that he spent Friday and Saturday at Grabow and DeLidder and met personally many men who are familiar with the labor trouble in Calcasieu parish. It is also stated that Mr. Burns will be in Lake Charles during the greater part of the trial of the Grabow rioters, and that the investigation of his men will bring out sensations from time to time that have never before characterized a criminal trial in the history of Louisiana."
One of the latest and most pitiful manifestations of the moral, mental and spiritual bankruptcy of the capitalist class and its puppets in their child-like faith in gunmen and detectives as a "cure-all" for the social sickness that are so rapidly eating the vitals out of their order.
Though even the church acknowledges that the age of miracles and the wonder-worker is past, yet the capitalist witch-doctors and editorial opium eaters will not have it so and daily is dinned into our ears the story of "Burns, the Big Sensation," "Burns, the Omnipotent," "Burns, the All-Seeing, the All-Wise, the Never-failing, the Omnipresent, the Detective even of detectives, the Only Oneleft, the All-Pure Spy, the Scarecrow of the working class and the Savior of Capitalist Society," and so on, ad libitum and ad nauseam, as the poets say. And be it understood we are not blaming "The Big Sensation;" he is making hay while the sun shines; he is shooting the boss where we love to see him shot, in the pocketbook, and we hope he will keep it up, and we think he will be able to do for all the stone-hearted and stone-headed sections of the capitalist plunderbund there is not a bigger lynch of easy-marks and fat-brains than the aggregation that styles itself the "Southern Lumber Operators' Association." Go to it, Burns! Bleed them to the limit! Shoot the boss in the pocketbook, "Old Sleuth," and shoot him hard! Sure, you are going to spring some "sensations" when the persecution of the boys is pulled off, and you are not the only one who is going to spring them, either, but you will—never, never, never spring such another "sensation" as the Item's assertion that your rope-greasers are working in "the interest of the Galloway Lumber Company," for, "Old Sleuth," whatever they say about you, every one knows you are not as cheap as that; that you would not think of taking poor old Galloway's copper when dollars can be so easily shaken out of the pockets of the punk-headed Association.
Go to it, Old Sleuth! Shoot the bosses in the pocketbook, and shoot them hard!
Yours for bleeding them to the limit,
SECRET SERVICE BUREAU,
Brotherhood of Timber Workers,
Majestic Hotel, Lake Charles, La.
N. B.—While your "Omniscience" is on the ground in Lake Charles, you had better look things over pretty carefully, as we have been informed that some angel child down there is preparing to hike for "Puerta Barrios, Guatemala."
P. S.—Say, "Old Sleuth," is it really true that Arsene hasn't gone back on the "common people" and is working, not to hang Emerson and the boys, but to bust the "Money Trust" by shooting the Lumber Trust in the pocketbook?
P. S. N. B.—Please notify the Association that the I. W. W. will be here long after Emerson, you, us, all and IT are dead and in hell.
VALE. FAREWELL. GOODNIGHT.

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VALE. FAREWELL. GOODNIGHT.

NO COLOR LINE IN CLASS WAR.

Yellow men and white men are standing together in the strike of miners on Vancouver Island. The men recognize the existence of but two nations—the Workers and the Employers.

Miners stopped in Cumberland on Monday. Chinese, Japs and all miners are idle. Company offered Chinese \$1 per day increase to do work. Refused. Company offered Stationary and Brotherhood of Engineers 20 per cent. increase and recognition of their union to work. Both refused. Company offered fire bosses increase and recognition of union to work and they refused. Fire bosses will stop work Thursday, as will engineers. Ladysmith men will come out in sympathy with Cumberland men. Looks like a fight to a finish. We are out to win.

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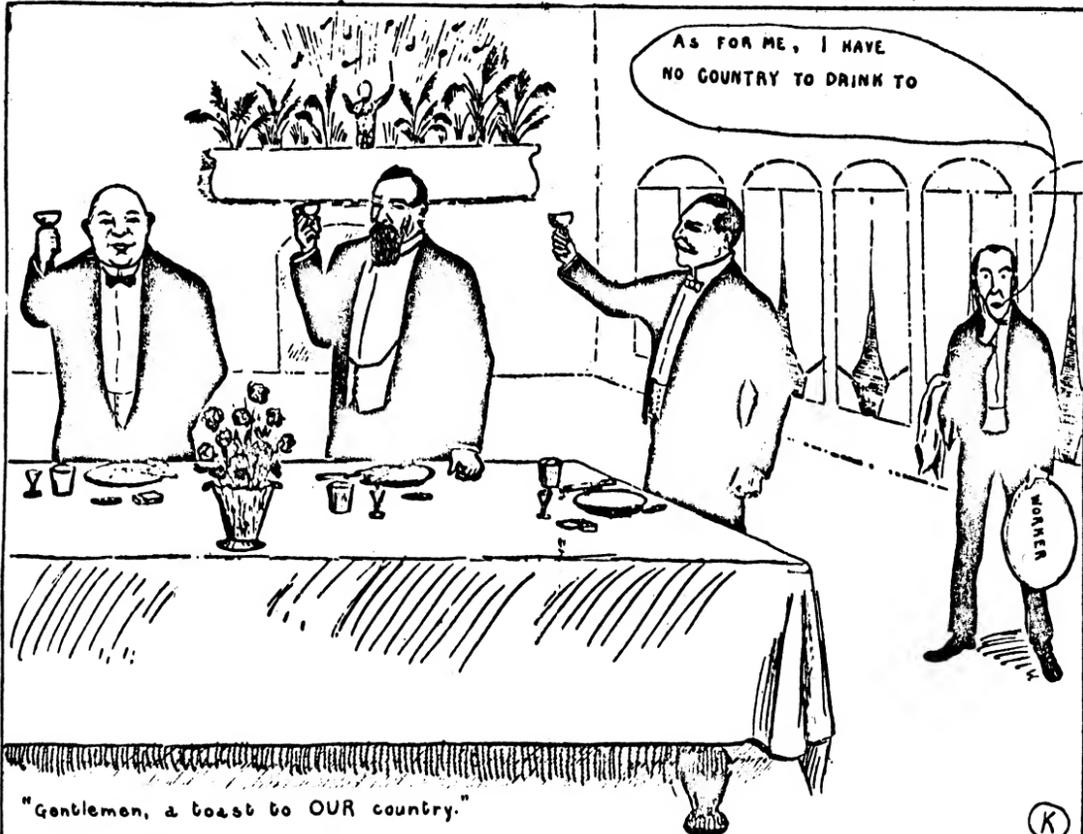
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OUR TOAST: "LET PREACHERS HAVE THEIR HEAVEN, GIVE THE EMPLOYERS HELL, AND TAKE THE WORLD FOR THE WORKERS"

Patriotism---The Last Refuge of Scoundrels

(Special Telegraphic Dispatch to the "Worker.")

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 6.—Plans are being arranged to move the Syrian, Polish, Lithuanian and Italian members of the I. W. W. out of Lawrence, if the outrages against them continue.

Following the general protest strike of last Monday these foreign members have been made the victims of police brutality and a rabid patriotism that is carefully fostered by the Woolen Trust in order to defeat the Ettor-Giovannitti defense movement.

The I. W. W. has advices from western Pennsylvania that several thousand positions may be secured in the steel and iron mills there. The threatened migration of the foreigners has frightened the mill corporations. They are pushed with orders and complain of a shortage of labor. Besides they face a prospective demand for more wages, in the advent of a still greater lack of labor.

Several thousand workers with their families are ready to go.—Ebert.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 6.—The I. W. W. here is threatened with a repetition of San Diego. The latter is openly advocated in the Lawrence Sun of today. This paper, edited by one Jewitt, a friend of Billy Woods, prints a front page article on the work of the San Diego Vigilantes and urges the citizens of Lawrence to go and do likewise. Over this article there is a picture of an eagle with out-spread wings extending across the page and entitled "American Eagle on the Wing." For the threatened onslaught on the I. W. W. is made, not in the name of Billy Woods' profits, but in the name of patriotism, which, as Doctor Johnson well says, is the last refuge of the scoundrel. The threatened onslaught is carefully planned. It was first suggested over a week ago by Chas. Rushforth, editor of the Lawrence Critic, another Woolen Trust organ. He recalled the San Diego Vigilantes and dwelt on the necessity of organizing a similar body in Lawrence.

The Memorial Parade of last Sunday and the General Protest Strike of last Monday provided the opportunity to launch the idea. The police committed

savage brutalities on both occasions, without any justification whatever. Press representatives from Boston who witnessed them declare they surpass those committed during the strike last winter.

Following these officially provoked disorders came an officially planned mass meeting at which the forcible expulsion of I. W. W. was advocated. This mass meeting was called on motion of the board of Aldermen. It was held ostensibly to promote a patriotic parade on Columbus Day; but was made the occasion to use the police-provoked disorders against the Industrial Workers and to inflame the populace against their leaders. At the mass meeting, Mayor Seanon is reported in the press to have said "we will not countenance this Red Flag of anarchy in our midst." Mr. Bradley, who acted as chairman, is quoted as saying, "The war of 1776 began this Union, the war of 1861 was to perpetuate this Union and the war of 1912 is to protect the interests of this Nation."

Postmaster Cox is quoted as follows: "Men have come who have filled these people with riot and anarchy. Now, that business has got to stop, and it's going to stop right now."

Mr. Chandler, an associate judge, is quoted as saying: "If the militia cannot put this down then I know where they can get others to help them," and also, "I say to you, these people must be ejected—legally, if possible—but they must be ejected from our doors." Mr. Chandler is again quoted as saying, "We are ready to assist in the annihilation of these malefactors."

John Menzie, the secretary of the Central Labor Union, is secretary of this "Citizens Committee." Since the mass meeting the suggestions of the speakers have been openly developed, both in public and in the press of the city, until they have found expression in the article in the Sun already described.

American flags are displayed on all sides and the outbreak if it comes will be made, not in the name of the Woolen Trust, but in that of the poor deluded patriotism which is now being used by the

Woolen Trust's friends, to do its dirty work.

William D. Haywood is indignant over a portrait of himself in the Boston Journal, showing him with an American flag pinned to the lapel of his coat. The picture is a fake. Bill says he would not wear an American flag at this juncture, when it is being used to promote the dirty work of the local mill corporations. He declares that his hide would rot on the end of a bayonet first before he had proved himself untrue to the spirit of the Industrial Workers of the World. The fake picture is denounced as an attempt to show cowardice on the part of the Industrial Workers who are not a bit scared by the recent wave of patriotism, manufactured in this city in order to defeat them.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 6, 1912.—The I. W. W. has not, up to the present time, been intimidated by this demonstration in favor of San Diego tactics. Despite the reports that they have left the city to avoid tar and feathers all the I. W. W. officers have remained on the job. They have collected the facts bearing on the situation and presented them to Governor Foss, with the statement that they will hold him responsible for any further official lawlessness against the I. W. W. and its members. The Governor has refused to act.

In addition the I. W. W. has given its statement to the Boston press, while Fred Moore presented it to the big Debs meeting in the Hub last night. Publicity will be given to the situation in the best manner possible.

The I. W. W. men here are guarding William D. Haywood against all possible harm. Word has been received that a detective has left New York City for the purpose of assassinating him. A man answering the description has been seen here twice.

Other means of self protection are being considered, though it is the belief of many that the Lawrence friends of the Woolen Trusts will not carry out their San Diego threat, as it is too raw to be excused or defended in any way. Time will tell.

JUSTUS EBERT,
Central Building, Lawrence, Mass.

I. W. W. WILL BUILD G. T. P. LINE

FRANTIC EFFORTS TO GET SCABS—
OTHER CANADIAN STRIKES HELP SOME
—TEXTILE WORKERS CONTRIBUTE
Box 917, Prince Rupert, B. C., Oct. 2, 1912.

Fellow Workers:
The strike is still on. The contractors are joining in a frantic appeal for what they term "men," and if they get a half dozen at some time or other there is at least twice the amount of special cops for guards around the extremely valuable charge. Invariably the "men" prove to be inefficient.

The G. T. P. passenger office is busy now locating bundles for men who have been refused their personal belongings on arrival, after receiving information as to the situation.

The train service on the line has been reduced to two trains per week. There is rumor of a still further reduction.

The miners at Stewart have struck, on account of the reduction in wages. Who said that the miners were civilized? O'Neill had better start her up pretty soon, or the methods that were practiced in the stone age will appeal to the wageworker, with the same fascination that a flying machine would to a Fiji Islander. It is a very aggravating proposition, Mr. O'Neill.

Vancouver Island miners' strike also tends to assist us in our fight. Some more savagery.

However, it comes very handy. We are anticipating some other stunt here in a very short time. How would it strike Mr. McBride—beg pardon, the Honorable Sir—if the majority of the wage slaves (by frantic flag-waving temporarily hypnotized) got into their heads that he was only a flag fakir, employed by the corporations, and as a result of reasoning, jumped out of their holes and took a good, substantial holiday? It is rumored that such an act would bring about an investigation as well as redress. Thus it may happen, when the stomach compels the brain to act in favor of the whole body.

We are informed that the Great Eastern, about to be built from Vancouver to Fort George, is an undertaking by Foley, Welsh & Stewart. The I. W. W. is going to build that road as well as all the rest, so we shall be with you, gentlemen, contractors, legalized murderers, until we get the whole works and run it. Suffering Sebastian! The battling textile workers send \$25.00 to the strike fund. For God's sake tell us how you do it! We are almost ashamed to take it.

Yours in revolt,
A. O. MORSE,
Local 326.

Southern Lumber Conditions

The conditions of the South have by this time become known to almost every worker in America. They have read of the methods used by the Southern Lumbermen's Association to squash the efforts of the workers to organize, how they have beaten up organizers and black-listed the worker after he has dared to assert himself, how the workers have had to toil for ten and eleven hours a day in the sweltering sun and in the fevered swamps, how they were forced to accept from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day for their labor, and how in certain periods when the mills were closed down they were forced to starve, for the meager wages they receive are not sufficient to keep body and soul together even when they had steady employment.

The lumber industry in the South is as yet comparatively young. Before the mills were placed in here the country was a settlement of happy, contented people, each owning his own place, and living with plenty. When the mills were built some of the farmer boys, with the idea of bettering their conditions on the farm, went to work in the mills, wages were good, working conditions fair, etc. Then the mill owners started to buy up the country, virgin pine lands were bought for the sum of from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre. These lands were soon denuded for cattle grazing and the farmer with a few acres had no place for his cattle, and the mill owners refused to sell. The children when they reached the age when they in turn must seek their own livelihood had no land and became dependent upon the mills. So in this method the present generation is without house and home. A wage slave in the full sense of the word.

The workers here are not of the contented sort and it is as natural for them to revolt as it is to sleep. They do not like their slavery and were speaking of organizing for some years. Then came Emerson and a few fellow workers who set out single handed to organize them. They tackled a large project, for the workers have had little or no schooling, know but very little of the world and knew less of unions. They had to meet the race question here, which (Continued on page four.)

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS

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Jas. P. Thompson General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
Jos. J. Ettor, Thos. Malcro, Ewald Koettgen, F. M. Little, Geo. Speed

Entered as second-class matter, May 21, 1910, at the Postoffice at Spokane, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE RICHES OF THE POOR.

In all seriousness an Englishman named Dr. Arthur Shadwell has written an article calling attention to the riches of the poor. The principal "riches" he mentions is "Purified water drawn at all times in unlimited quantity direct from the main by merely turning a tap." Says the learned doctor, in further discussing this great discovery, "In face of that massive and incontrovertible fact to talk of increasing misery is more than ridiculous."

Dr. Shadwell's defense of capitalism's degradation is rather fishy. We cordially invite him to try a week's steady diet of water, with his choice of boiled, fried or fricasseed. Also he has permission to make his home in the same material—he can go jump in the lake. But even in England, with its suffragettes, kings, arbitration boards and other curiosities, it is hardly conceivable that Arthur would be allowed to saunter down the Strand clad in a diaphanous dew drop.

Besides, we note that the Doctor failed to tell about the meter that is connected with the water main. Dry up, Doctor, or someone will suspect you of being a prohibitionist.

IS VIOLENCE BECOMING COMMON?

We publish herewith a brief set of clippings on the labor war from the column of the Public:

"In Utah, deputy sheriffs were fired on at Bingham on the 18th by miners who are striking for an increase of 50 cents a day in wages from the Utah Copper Mining Company. No one was injured. The sheriff applied to the Governor for troops.

At Lafayette, Colorado, where a coal miners' strike has been on for two years, 500 shots were exchanged on the 18th between non-union miners within a company's stockade and a party of unknown men who attacked the stockade. The men within the stockade were having a dance at the time of the attack.

Martial law in the coal regions of West Virginia was extended territorially by Governor Glascock on the 18th so as to include Fayette county where disturbances had been reported. The mining companies have rejected Governor Glascock's overtures, agreed to by the striking miners, for an arbitration. In connection with a street car strike at Superior and Duluth, which the company refuses to arbitrate, news dispatches published on the 20th reported that on the 19th at Superior "a mob of 5,000 strike sympathizers destroyed thousands of dollars of street railway property and seriously injured many non-union street car employees."

Take these in connection with the action in Grays Harbor, the fights on the Canadian Northern, the brutalities in San Diego, the means used against the workers in Lawrence and other textile points and it is certain that violence is becoming common.

Since the McNamara case there is one strange thing in regard to news of the above character. It fails to excite comment.

Is it possible that Capitalism no longer cares to hide its innate brutality? The doom of a system is certain when such signs of disintegration abound. And the revolution is certainly near its climax when such acts as stated above draw no more attention than do the regular current events of births, marriages and similar matters.

POVERTY AND PATRIOTISM

The benevolence of this great government in the land of the free is shown in the following United Press dispatch:

"Louisville, Oct. 1.—Fattening recruits for the United States army has been adopted in Louisville as a means for saving good applicants who lack weight. Three of these fattened 'rookies' have been sent to the Cincinnati station. They are James H. McKinley, Cincinnati; William S. Freese, Columbia, Ky., and Clyde Smith, Williamsburg, Ky. They were fed one week."

Here we have proof that the glorious U. S. A. is infinitely greater than England. In the latter benighted country the government simply reduces the requirements for admission into the ranks of hired murderers when capitalism has ruined the physique of the wealth producers. We do things better here! Representing as we do, the highest type of commercialism, or patriotism if you are pleased to call it that, we fatten hogs and humans just before slaughtering. Hip! Hip! Hurray! for twentieth century patriotism!

We have here a spectacle of the country doing so little for its valuable members that they are forced to join the army in order to get a square meal. Meal ticket patriotism! But even with starvation staring the workers in the face, and recruiting offices located in the "down and out" quarter of every city, the recruits are not numerous enough to carry on the deadly game.

Another clipping is herewith offered in proof:
"Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—An opportunity to be a sailor in the United States Navy for a period of ten days and to take part in the naval review at New York next month is offered to sailors here by the government. This is said to be the first

time in the history of the navy that citizens have been allowed to become bona fide members of a battleship crew without enlisting for a term of years. The principal reason is that the ships here have only skeleton crews and must have more men to get to New York."

Can it be that the workers are getting wise to the fact that the army and navy are but subsidiary corporations to the great trusts?

"LONG LIVE THE MODERN SCHOOL."

"Long live the Modern School!"

With these words upon his lips, Professor Francisco Ferrer, founder of the Modern School, was shot to death by a squad of soldiers at the famous Montjuich prison in Barcelona, Spain. The direct command for the execution came from emissaries of the Crown—the State—but back of the State lurked the real murderers in the form of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ferrer's crime was that he dared think, and, what is worse, dared to lead the children to exercise their minds along rational lines. He created the Modern School, wherein science was applied to the task of unfolding the genius of each particular pupil, rather than to force the child to conform to a set standard. And thought has ever been a crime against the State, and a crime which the Church has punished with burning at the stake, breaking on the wheel, racking by the thumbs and all the other monstrosities of the inquisition.

Three short years have passed. The world has forgotten who were Ferrer's foremost traducers, while the name of Francisco Ferrer is known and honored today in every land, and Ferrer's idea has marched onward, until, today, the rationalist system of education is finding favor amongst all thinking people.

Since the murder there has been an ever-increasing wave of public opinion against the act. Many priests of European countries have admitted the strong probability of a mistake in the execution. The estates of Ferrer, which were seized by the Crown, have been returned to his heirs as a feeble acknowledgment of the wrong done to the great educator.

The anniversary of the murder of Ferrer should be commemorated by every revolutionist in the world. The I. W. W., especially, being the forerunners of the revolution and standing out from the rest of society in as marked a contrast as did Ferrer in Spain, should hold meetings.

October 13 falls upon Sunday, and the day should be set aside by the locals, not to worship a great man, but to spread a great idea, not so much even for the Modern School as for the unquenchable flame of the revolution.

Let us remember on this anniversary that Ferrer unflinchingly met death and let us draw inspiration from his last words: "Shoot, and shoot straight. Long live the Modern School!"

ENVIRONMENT AND SABOTAGE.

There is scarcely an exception to the rule that a man's environment moulds his thoughts. Taking this as a guide we can readily see where the opposition of sabotage comes from and whence its advocacy. Among its chief opponents are those who are not in a position to interfere with production. Greatest of these is the capitalist class, who sees in the use of sabotage a weapon it cannot combat. Immediate material interests is the mainspring of this opposition.

Next there is the horde of lawyers, preachers, politicians and similar social riffraff, who do not side entirely with the great employers, but who have no part in production and therefore find sabotage a weapon with which they may not equip themselves. Loud but ineffective are these opponents. Their opposition is based upon moral grounds, or existing property laws, or upon a pretended desire to aid the toilers.

It is not to be assumed that the objections to sabotage are found entirely in non-working class elements. A goodly portion of the workers are not at all friendly with the idea. Let us examine them and their surroundings.

We are not at all surprised to find that the working class opposition to sabotage comes mainly from skilled craftsmen. This is because the skilled worker still retains a pride in the product of his hands. He sees it grow into shape under his guidance. Therefore he would no more think of harming it than he would think of injuring his own clothing or food. His mind is swayed by his environment, but the surroundings are only lingering traces of a previous era. His surroundings will change with the introduction of sub-divided labor and systematized production and with the change will come a vastly different idea of products, industry, and methods of warfare.

Some of the opposition to sabotage comes from the man that works in the small shops. Working alongside of his employer, lacking the opportunity to use sabotage, and oftentimes completing the entire product from the raw material, he is not brought in contact with the forces that make for that particular weapon in class war.

But outside of the elements named there is an ever increasing number of workers who have no economic interest against the use of sabotage, who are in a position to make it an effective weapon, and who have no pride or reason for pride in their product.

These unskilled workers have no property to lose. They cannot successfully be blacklisted, for they work on jobs requiring no references and are continually on the move from place to place. Their work consists in some monotonous task, such as feeding raw material into a machine, and consciously or unconsciously they are rebels against the existing order.

These workers see no chance for promotion from the ranks. They realize that their wages have no relation to the quality or quantity of the product of their toil. They have, in fact, no product, but simply perform their mechanical part in the vast process of manufacturing commodities for the market. Sabotage is a logical weapon of these workers and by its use production can be effectively hampered and better conditions wrested from the employers.

Sabotage as a means of fighting every day battles is effective, but its use means something more than mere reform. Adoption of this weapon is a sign that its user and those who advocate or acquiesce in its use, have come to see that property has no rights that its creators are bound to respect. It signifies that capitalist ideas of ethics and morals are replaced by working class recognition that power to enforce is the only real thing.

Sabotage is an awakening of labor. It is the spirit of revolt.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Holland.

At a conference held in Amsterdam, Holland, on June 25, 1912, the Nederland Cigar and Tobacco Workers' Bund, socialistic, with a membership of 3,500, and the Nederland Federation of Cigar and Tobacco Workers, syndicalist, with a membership of 1,100, decided to arrange for unification. This leaves two other organizations in the field—one Roman Catholic, with 2,300 members, and one Christian, with 400 members. Each organization accepts as members all workers engaged in their industry. Together their membership is 7,300, out of a total of more than 17,000 cigarmakers and tobacco workers in Holland.

Japan.

Socialism must be gaining ground in Japan, as it has penetrated into the army. Some time ago a soldier, Uno, was arrested at Tokio for having occupied himself with socialist propaganda. This arrest has since been followed by that of Slide, another soldier, and a follower of the well known Kotoku, who was executed last year with eleven of his comrades. The two soldiers will be court-martialed.

There is one monthly review in Japan which has lately come out on the side of labor in its struggle against Capital—that is "Tokio Keisai Zasshi," and it recently contained an article by Kitagawa, setting forth the scandalous wages paid in Japan—perhaps the worst in the world.

Spain.

The railroad strike is spreading throughout the north of Spain and threatens to become general. Troops on several occasions were obliged to charge in order to disperse the rioters in Barcelona. The strikers wrecked a train and several passengers were injured. The few trains running with military crews are encountering many difficulties. Practically all the signs have been wrecked and volleys of stone are hurled at the trains as they pass.

Railroad traffic is completely suspended in the Spanish province of Catalonia in France, and there has been considerable destruction of property at various stations by the strikers who left work in a body at midnight.

Dispatches from Barcelona state that every station is now in the hands of the military, as every employe has joined in the movement. Even the international trains from France are unable to proceed beyond the Spanish frontier. Troops were shipped to Barcelona to deal with the railroad strikers. The tie-up is so complete that they cannot travel by train.

England.

"Syndicalism" was the subject of many discussions which took place at the trade-union congress held at Newport recently. As the syndicalist movement in England is of recent origin it was expected that sympathy would be expressed for it by the old English trade unions, but, on the contrary, the discussions which took place on Friday, September 9, showed rather a strong hatred by the leaders of the labor movement against this new doctrine which, since the great strikes, has been troubling their peace and dreams of parliamentary action and social harmony.

Nevertheless, the revolutionary syndicalists have reason to be satisfied with results obtained—not because of the unfavorable vote which was foreseen, but because of the great attention with which the speakers were followed, and the instructive discussions to which syndicalism gave rise. Our ideas were best defended by Noah Ablett, a miner from South Wales, and John Turner, shop-assistant. "The Federation of Miners," said the first, "has waited twenty years for the law on the eight-hour day, but less than twelve months of fight sufficed to obtain the minimum wage." "The syndicalists," he added, "wish to make our congress into the Industrial Parliament of the future."

This is the first time that syndicalism has been discussed at a trade union congress or any other English labor congress. The results for the propaganda of our ideas are important enough to satisfy us. Henceforth the question of syndicalism will become one of importance in England. Experience will do the rest.

An endless debate took place on conciliation and obligatory arbitration in labor conflicts. Ben Tillett, though not directly defending obligatory arbitration, demanded an inquiry into the subject. The miners by their two deputies, Harvey and Brace, energetically opposed obligatory arbitration, showing the danger to the liberty of action of the unions. The principle of obligatory arbitration found a defender in Have-lock Wilson of the Union of Seamen, who based his defence on the experience in Australia and New Zealand, which he visited recently. Thursday, when the discussions were resumed, the delegates of the weavers took the side of the miners. At the end of all it was evident that the congress did not like the idea of conciliation and obligatory arbitration, not even in the form of an inquiry, and the resolution of Ben Tillett was rejected by 1,481,000 votes against 350,000.

A resolution of the London Carmen, saying that the time had come to refuse to work with non-unionists, was adopted by 902,000 against 575,000.

The congress adopted a resolution in favor of the First of May celebration.

The next congress will be held in 1913 at Manchester.

SAN DIEGO'S DISGRACE

The most conservative craft union publication in America today is the Typographical Journal. It has not a record of publishing "Turid and inflammatory" articles, so the story of San Diego's disgrace as told in their July issue may be taken as not having been colored in the interests of the I. W. W. Here is an extract:

"In San Diego there is a restricted district for speechmaking, but the ordinance had not been enforced until the arrival of the Industrial Workers of the World. A permit from the mayor was required in certain zones, which was granted to all others, but withdrawn from the Industrial Workers of the World. Thus was the first spark of indignation ignited. The speakers, most of them law-abiding citizens, many highly intelligent, and a few even brilliant, could not construe the constitution of the United States to mean that free speech would be granted only to those financially able to hire a hall. Thereupon, they considered it despotism of rank order to deprive pecuniary subjects the right publicly to promulgate their ideas of beneficial corrigenda. They directed their verbal battery against corporated tyranny and monopolistic greed; they told of the dire distress and misery occasioned to millions of beings to supply ease and luxury to idle, conscienceless plutocrats. Too often they told the truth, and it caused dismay and surprise to some; to others, members and supporters of the hellish system, their verbal projectiles were sharp and stung, and it was unpleasant to hear what frightful suffering and equal was made necessary to thousands that they might live in opulence and splendor. So a certain number of the wealthiest citizens formed a vigilante committee and declared the speakers anarchists, and they assumed a dictatorship over the town, and decided who should and who should not be allowed to enter it. Also, they concluded that the wearing of a red necktie was a sufficient offense to drive the wearer out of the city, and in conjunction with city officials, who betrayed their official duties, they reduced the constitution of the United States to a nullity, and assuming animal-like, if not demonical, viciousness, hunted down these alleged anarchists took them millow out of town in automobiles; beat them with their fists and clubs and whips, tarred and aneagurashed them, branded them with fire; made them kiss the American flag and sing the national anthem; robbed them of their money, with ghouliah jocularly declaring that the few nickels and dimes they got would help pay the expense of gasoline and tires, and then giving the poverty-stricken unfortunates a severe thrashing for good measure, left them bleeding and maimed without food, water or money on the edge of the Great American Desert, and told them to keep on going under the threatened penalty of death if they returned. For three days these victims had nothing to eat but grass that they gathered and cooked."

FREE SPEECH FIGHT

The Social Democratic Herald of September 21 is out with a strong knock against free speech fights in which the lying statement is made that itemized accounts of expenditures are never made. As usual Berger's paper speaks from the standpoint of the employing class.

In handling the hammer on this matter the editor of the Herald entirely ignores the free speech fights in which the Socialist Party has been engaged. We might mention that Mrs. Lockwood, wife of a Kalamazoo, Mich., Socialist alderman, was a participant in St. Paul; that a fight was recently waged in Chicago, another in Pittsburg, and a third is now threatened in Tacoma. Nor can the editor remember the battles waged in the past by the S. P. at different California points, in several places in Colorado, in Salt Lake City and other places too numerous to mention. The I. W. W. has no monopoly on such fights.

We can expect such knocks from the Milwaukee brand of socialists for they are the ones who swallowed without protest the declaration of Victor Berger that the famous Haywood case was only a "border feud," and Seldel's threat to Gurley Flynn to cause her arrest in case she persisted in collecting funds from the office holding politicians in Milwaukee to aid the starving children in the textile strike.

Perhaps the reason that Berger and his bourgeois bunch of snivel chorus politicians have not received any itemized statements is because they never contributed anything to aid in the different battles in the class struggle.

LET BILL DO IT

(Written by J. Hill, and dedicated to those who have nothing to lose but their chairs.)

Hey, all you girls and fellows
That do depend on Bill
To do your work and duties,
I'll put you next, I will,
I'll put you next to Billy,
I've known him since the 'Quake;
Of all the Weary Willies,
That guy, he takes the cake.
He is so god darn lazy
He wouldn't do a tap;
I rather would depend on
Some fool Missouri yap.
Now take my tip, you workers
That slave in mine and mill,
And never do depend on
That good for nothing Bill.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle will go on until the workers of the world organize as a class take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers. These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system." It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

A GREAT CONVENTION

(By Harry Weinstein, delegate from Los Angeles, Cal., Locals 1, 12, 18 and 62.)

The seventh annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has gone into history. It was the largest gathering of rebels since the convention of 1906.

That which struck me most was the manner in which all the delegates got down to work in order to devise ways and means to build up the organization so that the workers may get some of the good things of life.

The report of our general organizer, as well as the one of Vincent St. John, secretary-treasurer, are worthy of attention and should be read by every member of the I. W. W.

The reports of the members of the G. E. B. were the best ever given at an I. W. W. convention.

There were about 40 delegates seated in convention, with a total of about 320 votes. Compare this number of votes with the 50 votes of the sixth annual convention and you have a very decided answer to that question—"Is the I. W. W. to grow?"

Letters were received from Ettor, Emerson and from rebels all over the country, wishing the I. W. W. success. The convention sent telegrams to all our boys who are languishing in jails in different parts of the country, and also sent a cablegram of greetings to the C. G. T. of France who was holding its convention at the same time.

Wm. D. Haywood, released on bail after being arrested in Boston, gave a good talk to the delegates in the convention hall.

An excellent plan of organization work has been outlined for the coming year and with the aid of every live rebel this should be an epoch making year for the I. W. W., as requests for organizers are coming in from every section of the country.

One of the important acts of the convention was the consolidation of the lumber workers of the Northwest and the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. The Brotherhood of Timber Workers were represented by seven delegates, one of them a colored worker. All rebels to the core, who realize that the only power possessed by them is their labor power, and who know that if they ever hope to overthrow peonage in the South, they must organize regardless of race, creed or color into ONE BIG UNION.

With the proper education and organization work among the slaves in the South, it will not be long before the lumber barons are forced to concede the demands of the Southern workers. A circuit of speakers and organizers, on the Pacific coast, will be arranged by the G. E. B. and with the cooperation of all locals this should put new ginger into the movement.

Many recommendations will be sent to the locals for action, and all locals should see to it that the members attend the meetings when recommendations come up for discussion.

Among the recommendations is one suggesting that each new member be given a three months subscription to either of the official organs of the I. W. W., so they may be kept in touch with the entire movement.

A recommendation to insist that all speakers talk nothing but INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

One to immediately send funds to Los Angeles to help put the Spanish paper in the field again.

A uniform initiation fee wherever there is more than one local in the locality.

Concentrating our efforts on job agitation. Of establishing camp delegates wherever possible, said delegates to be in communication with secretary of local at least once each week.

And many other recommendations, each one worthy of the serious consideration of the entire membership. Especially the changes in constitution, which should be thoroughly discussed by the locals before voted upon.

Those who talk of abolishing conventions conventions should see to it that they have a delegate at the next convention and, it is my opinion, that they will go away with ideas never held before in regard to organization matters.

The convention ended with talks given by Thompson, St. John, Thos. Powers and many others in regard to the work of organization, and all who heard them said that they were the best they ever heard.

With the singing of the Red Flag, the Internationale and other revolutionary songs, as well as the big Ettor-Giovannitti demonstration at Roosevelt hall, with Haywood as the principal speaker, the seventh annual convention adjourned.

The delegates went home to again put their shoulders to the wheel and with renewed activity propagate the ONE BIG UNION idea.

FORCES OF REACTION.

(By Hugo Lens.)

An article entitled "Bonds for the Small Investor" in Hearst's Magazine for September is too significant to be overlooked. It adds one more link to the chain of evidence that Capitalism is making valiant efforts to hold the masses within its clutches.

The article gives a detailed account of corporation bonds which can be bought for \$100, and says in part:

"In the United States more than in any country there are reasons of statesmanship for encouraging the investment of small sums in the bonds and stocks of railroad, industrial and other corporations. The voter who has a monetary stake in the prosperity of a business or organization will think twice before throwing his hat in the air and clamoring to set fire to the country's economic structure with every incendiary spark that may fly from the overheated brain of the demagogue.

"Capitalism and conservatism are twins. Give a man opportunity to become a capitalist in ever so moderate a way and he will immediately and unconsciously imbibe a measure of conservatism, of caution, of aversion to hasty and ill-considered changes that might injure his interests. The criticism often hurled at the United States that we are childishly flying to extremes, will lose its justification."

The writer also states that the number of individuals holding securities has doubled in five years and that it is estimated that there are 4,000,000 stockholders in corporations in this country.

This means that Carnegie's scheme of making stockholders of the Steel Trust employees is going to be actively pushed into other industries, thus assuring a greater number of loyal defenders of the system.

The Men and Religion Forward Movement, which has lately received much notoriety through the efforts of Raymond Robbins, is another tentacle which can be traced to the slimy body of Capitalism. If the workers can be made to "get religion" and have their mind taken off of their condition—superstition, ignorance and Capitalism will have another lease of life.

Then, too, the tactics of some A. F. of L. officials lead one to believe that Wall Street's prediction that "the A. F. of L. would be the greatest bulwark of conservatism", is coming true. In the San Francisco Labor Council, resolutions on the San Diego Free Speech Fight and the Ettor and Giovannitti trial were ruled out of order as "not pertaining to the labor movement" and were considered only after an angry protest from the rank and file.

Nor should the activities of our ancient and dishonorable friend, the Catholic Church, be overlooked. Its anti-Socialist demonstration in New York on Labor Day and the outbursts of the Militia of Christ element in the labor movement, signify an active campaign being begun against the radicals. The Old Dame has been so busy lambasting political Socialism that she is just beginning to recognize a more dangerous enemy in the I. W. W., so we can expect some broadsides from that source.

The wave of patriotism which is sweeping over the country is not without cause. The activity of the G. A. R., the Boy Scouts and the launching of the Loyal Order of Loyallists, together with the widespread exhibition of patriotic moving picture films can be charged to the Master Class as other attempts to stem the tide of revolt. In Oakland, California, a "gentlemen's club" has even suggested to the city council that danger signals, construction flags and fire-alarm boxes be given some other color than red. Doubtless these "gentlemen" would rather practice ostrich philosophy than be reminded of danger.

All these things are the result of a desire on the part of the ruling class to form a body within society which will be absolutely hostile to any change in the system.

They bear out the contention of the Direct Actionist that there will always be an element in society which can not be reached by revolutionary propaganda and which can only become grist between the grindstones of Capitalism and the Proletariat.

Let the Class War go on! Let the pot be kept boiling! In the fires of the struggle, the true proletarian metal will show itself. The middle-class dross can be gathered by the Bull Moose and the Opportunists!

NOTES FROM WAGONSPOKEVILLE

(By C. R. Dixon)

Four hundred empty houses to rent in Aberdeen, Wash. Working men with big families wanted to occupy the . . . There's a reason.

Listen! The A. F. of L. is going to organize this industrial center this winter. They announce their advent with the promise of a strike in the spring. This gives our friends, the Mill Owners, time to get gun men, thugs and strike-breakers, and also to have the workers build stockades to keep themselves out as they generally do. This is the "labor organization" that Albert Johnson, the labor hater of the Harbor, carries a card in.

Plenty of good grazing on some of Aberdeen's streets but no stock to eat it. The I. W. W. has Aberdeen's goat so even that animal is not in evidence.

A soul aviator is going to build the loggers a home here (provided the loggers furnish the mazzama).

The A. F. of L. longshoremen are working in the open shop, both here and in Hoquiam. A keen person could tell the reason.

An ex-policeman of Aberdeen, who now exploits labor in his own tailor shop, visited the camps a few days ago with his sample case. Business was not at all brisk, for he did not get a chance to use his pencil or unlimber his tape. He left camp very suddenly, didn't even wait for a train or boat, but hiked. He must have been a crank on walking for it was 18 miles to town but he probably had a rea on.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE I. W. W.

The I. W. W. form of organization is industrial; that is, all actual wage-workers, exclusive of bosses, in a plant are organized into One Local Union, all local unions of an industry form an Industrial Department, all the Industrial Departments form the general organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, the affairs of which are administered by a general secretary-treasurer, organizer and executive board, all of whom are elected by the general membership. Each local union or plant governs itself by a shop committee elected by the members of that local union, this committee takes its orders from the members of the local union of which it is a part. No employers or bosses are admitted to membership. The I. W. W. is Open to all Workers regardless of Sex, Race, Nationality, Religion or Politics. Low initiation fees; low dues; universal transfer card; a member of one local union is a member of all locals; one enemy, the capitalist class; one object, to promote the interests of the working class; "there is nothing in common between the working class and the capitalist class;" "an injury to one worker is an injury to All workers;" no time contracts with employers. This is the ONE BIG UNION OF ALL THE WORKERS, organized on class lines, fighting the class struggle, whose ultimate object is the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of an industrial democracy based on a FREE association of workers, when every member of human society will have Security in the Means of Life.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W. meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phoenix building, 41 Deane street. Secretary, Richard Wright, 37 Roosevelt street, New Bedford Mass.

MARY, THE MAID FROM MINNEAPOLIS

A Question in Ethics.

(By Richard Reese.)

Mary, a girl 20 years of age working at starvation wages in a factory, was arraigned in Municipal court before Judge C. L. Smith on a charge of shoplifting.

It was shown, during the trial, that Mary, without the helping hand of a mother, tried hard to eke out a living for herself and her crippled father. But the task was too great, the wages too small to secure all the necessities of life. Her clothes finally became so ragged that her companions ridiculed her on account of her shabbiness. It was then, in a mood of desperation, that she went to a department store and stole (?) three dresses.

The judge was in a quandary. He didn't like to send the girl to the workhouse and yet the law (damn the law anyway) had to be satisfied. So he sought the advice of the public through the columns of a daily newspaper. Here is what the dear "public" has to say on Mary's case:

"She ought to be sent to the workhouse for 30 days and put under probation."
"She ought to take her medicine, the same as the four boy bandits did, who were arrested on a similar charge."

Several working men advised the judge to set Mary free and put her employer in jail instead. Others said she ought to be given the full product of her toil, so she wouldn't have to steal any more.

Here is what some of the I. W. W. boys thought of the case:

"Give her a jury trial with 12 I. W. W. jurors and Mary won't complain about the verdict."
ARTHUR BOOSE.

"I advise Mary to join the I. W. W. and she will soon enjoy all the necessities and comforts of life, without getting in trouble."
"HEINE, THE JUNGLE COOK."

It is a sad commentary upon our much vaunted present day civilization that there are people who readily condemn a girl who only obeyed the first law of nature, i. e., self-preservation.

Let us analyze her case and see whether she is guilty of any wrongdoing or not:

Mary was unfortunate to be born poor. She is deprived of the tender cares of a mother, and has to support a crippled father. Her home-life is appalling. How to make a living for herself and father is rather a perplexing question. She goes out into a cold, dismal, unmerciful world to look for—what?—work. Her innate desire is to be good. Walking through the streets her tear-filled eyes connect with a sign on a factory door, "Girls wanted."

Mary dreads to approach the "big man" in the office, but summoning all her courage, she finally knocks at the door and is admitted. The proprietor, comfortably seated, and with a benevolent smile on his saggy face, inquires minutely into her private life. Her answers being satisfactory, he hires her. The hours are long and the pay is small—\$6.00 a week! Good gracious! Did the overfed proprietor ever try to live on it? No! Six dollars would hardly pay his bill for cigars for one day. But the poor girl has to accept or . . . go to the brothel. The factory swallows her up. The hard grind and poor ventilation soon take the blossoms out of her cheeks, but she bravely struggles on. Pay-day rolls around. A clerk hands her an envelope, containing a week's wage, the magnificent sum of six dollars. She clutches the envelope with her tiny fingers and hurries home. The aspects of her home are anything but cheerful; making a hasty inventory, she finds that everything is lacking; with the money still in her hands she goes out to the butcher and grocer to buy provisions. Six dollars won't buy much and then the rent has got to be paid, clothes must be bought, etc. Well, she does the best she can, pays the rent and buys a week's food supply and then—there is nothing left.

On and on she struggles, her clothes become ragged and she is being ridiculed by her companions. This drives her to desperation.

While shopping one Saturday night she enters a department store, whose owner is also living on the exploitation of women and children, and bewildered at the sight of so many dresses and realizing that she can't pay for any one of them, she succumbs to the temptation and takes what she needs, but can't buy. What's wrong about that? Mary only followed unconsciously the advice of Father Vaughn, the eminent dignitary of the Roman Catholic church, who said in New York City recently that if working people were unable to provide their families with the necessities of life through no fault of their own, they were justified in taking them.

I perfectly agree with him. If society can't or will not provide the useful members of society with all that life requires, then it should not complain or even condemn a working girl, who, in a moment of desperation, takes back only a very insignificant portion of the values she created for the economic masters. As to her moral characteristics, the so-called upper strata of society is absolutely unfit to pass judgment. We, of the working class know that Mary was only a victim of her environment and that in order to eliminate the effects one must destroy the cause. Compared to most ladies of the upper parasitic class Mary appears to me like a saint. Shall Mary go to the workhouse? Again I say emphatically No!!!

AWAY WITH RACE PREJUDICE.

(By Caroline Nelson.)

There is nothing so serious to the labor movement as race prejudice. The civilized world is so interlinked economically that it is practically one. Any trouble in any part of the world of any magnitude whatever affects the workers the world over. The financiers, and not the kings and presidents are the world rulers today; on the contrary they control the kings and rulers. The financier recognizes no boundary lines, no colors or creeds or races when it comes to profitable investments. But he makes use of all the ancient superstitions and prejudice in the form of patriotism, religion and race hatreds to protect his investments. He knows that an international working class

solidarity is his fatal enemy, in fact the only real enemy he needs fear. He, therefore, has race superiority and patriotism with their particular brand of religion upheld in season and out of season, in the schools and in the church and press. So that the workers can be imbued with the silly notion that a brown workingman who believes in a brown savior, who sits cross-legged on a lotus flower, instead of a white savior who is represented as hanging on a cross, is too inferior to associate with. The trade unions here in San Francisco have haughtily refused to take in oriental members. Although as a matter of fact the Chinaman is the most rebellious worker in the world and there are thousands of him here. One year the Chinese butchers in Chinatown wanted to parade on Labor day with their white comrades, but they were refused admission in the ranks. Could anything be more stupid?

Instead of labor unifying the world over we are constantly called upon to sympathize with exclusion leagues, and the California state Socialist platform has a plank favoring the exclusion of Asiatics. This is written on paper headed "Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains," etc. Whenever the capitalists want the Asiatics they get them in regardless of any exclusion leagues or laws, and the whole business simply serves to keep up race prejudice. Besides, if the capitalists find that oriental labor is more profitable than white labor, if he can't get them to come to him, he will go to them with the means and instruments of production. It makes no difference to the financiers where their factories are located. But the most serious aspect of this race prejudice is that the worker cannot accomplish the overthrow of the capitalist system except he stands united the world over. The worker has no nation to protect. The nations belong to his master, and therefore to protect any nation is to protect his master.

And the best way to practically get at this is for the workers to come together, regardless of the colors of their skins. A worker who proclaims himself class-conscious and then talks loftily about "greasers, dagoes, coons," etc., is a fool. He is really nothing but race-conscious. It is a remarkable fact that the capitalist class is much less race-conscious than the workers. They dine and wine together the world over as a "cultured" class. But the fact back of that is undoubtedly that their economic interest is the same. The workers are hampered in narrow quarters, and are apt to be clannish. So we get the Italian quarters, the Russian quarters, the Japanese and Chinese quarters and so on. All of which hinders the revolutionary movement. We must get revolutionary leaders who can interchange ideas and propaganda to break down the race barriers.

Lately in San Francisco we have had the pleasure of having a real revolutionary Hindoo speaking to us. Har Dayal had to escape from his own country on account of his revolutionary ideas. He is not a working man. The Hindoo workingman has no opportunity to learn to read and write. He is ground down to the lowest pittance, but in spite of it Har Dayal told us that they had actually carried on a six-day strike as a protest against the arrest of one of their leaders. Har Dayal lives like a workingman and often carries his blankets with him to his meetings so that he can roll up and sleep anywhere. He teaches Hindoo Philosophy in Stanford University, but refuses to take any pay for it, so as to be independent and free to teach whatever he likes outside.

"I teach Hindoo Philosophy to break down race prejudice," he said, when asked about it. With several other Hindoo revolutionists there is a concerted effort to start a strong Oriental center of revolutionists, which should be very gratifying. ONE BIG UNION must include within its walls all the workers of the world, or at least all the rebellious workers of the world regardless of their color, or we shall never succeed. For that reason we should be very glad to welcome within our ranks our Oriental fellow workers. And it is to be hoped that before many years have gone by that we see fit to send our organizers and agitators to the Orient while at the same time we become wise enough to give every encouragement to our Oriental fellow workers who are with us here to join with us.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

TEN-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Patriotism and the Worker." By Gustave Hervé. 32 pages. 5c to local unions in quantity.
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"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond.
"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By E. B. Nelson.
"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.
"War and the Workers." By Walker C. Smith.
Any of the above may be ordered from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa.; A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1 1/2 cents per copy.
Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO HAPPENINGS.

San Francisco locals of the I. W. W. held a rousing meeting in the interest of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers on September 27. The speakers were George Holmes, late chairman of the Grays Harbor strike committee, and John Pancker, organizer of the Forest and Lumber Workers' National Industrial Union. The collection was \$12.40.

On Saturday, September 28, a big street meeting was held on Grant avenue, with Holmes, Pancker, and Rosa Marcus as speakers. About 77 worth of literature was sold.

The large I. W. W. hall was the scene of a third meeting on Sunday night with Holmes and Pancker on the platform. The subject was the Social General Strike.

San Francisco Bay locals have formed a Central Committee and are now completing arrangements to have a district organizer and to interchange street speakers.

A movement is on foot to organize the waterfront construction workers and a strong organization will result unless the A. F. of L. resorts to scabbing upon the union. A Hungarian branch is also in formation.

The I. W. W. locals are maintaining two open headquarters and reading rooms in San Francisco. Let the other locals make as good a showing.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

NOTICE!

Caroline Nelson will address a big meeting in Tacoma, Wash., at the Eagles hall on Oct. 9th, under the auspice of the I. W. W. All Tacoma workers should take advantage of this opportunity to hear a good lecture on Industrial Unionism.

ORGANIZE ON THE BASIS OF SOLIDARITY.

The following editorial on the labor situation in the steel industry appeared in the Youngstown Socialist Press. It is worthy of careful consideration:

"The Sons of Vulcan is an organization of puddlers, who have formed an independent organization—Independent of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which has been whipped to a frazzle by the steel barons. The Amalgamated Association is a back number in so far as ever winning anything from the steel and iron kings is concerned.

This scrap between two sections illustrates conclusively that the workers must cut loose from all craft divisions and organize as a class—if they wish to win. Fights between two factions of the useful workers in the steel industry is to the liking of the boss.

Workers of steel: You of the vast horde who have no affiliation with either of the contending forces are urged to remain away from such unions and unite your strength with the awakening toilers who are going to whip the steel barons with their own methods. You can never gain anything by joining or supporting the A. A. or the S. of V.

Now that the owners of the steel mills are calling so frantically to the A. F. of L. to come and organize the steel workers into separate crafts, organize the skilled workers and laborers any way they wish, just so the toilers are kept away from the real union—the industrial union—the A. A. and the S. of V. will be asking the men to join their ranks. This will be the most foolish move ever made by the working class. If the owners want a union of their own, they want it for a purpose. The purpose will be to keep you chained to the job for miserable wages, just as they have in the past.

Beware of the new steel workers' union of the A. F. of L. It is a blind and a pitfall for the working class. The A. F. of L. has degenerated into a strike-breaking organization, as witness the attitude of this organization in the great Lawrence, McKees Rocks and Bethlehem strikes, as well as the steel workers in Pittsburgh, and the tobacco workers of Pittsburg.

The hope of the working class lies in getting together. Realizing a spirit of class solidarity, uniting all men and women of any particular industry into an organization that has for its mission immediate wages and shorter hours, and ultimately the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution and the collective management of these means of life.

The working class will lose if they accept the new form of unionism proposed by the steel barons, which in reality means only another period of disorganization. Work for the awakening of the working class. Strive for more of the products of your toil by organizing every member of the working class into the same organization.

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent
SONGS OF JOY!
SONGS OF SORROW!
SONGS OF SARCASM!
Songs of the Miseries That Are
Songs of the Happiness To Be.
Songs that strip capitalism bare;
show the shams of civilization; mock
at the masters' morals; scorn the
smug respectability of the satisfied
class; and drown in one glad burst
of passion the profit patriotism of
the Plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!

I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance, Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is large.
The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous.
It represents the working-class—men, women and children—at the bottom of society.
A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class who are rotting at the banquet board.
Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.
Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.
The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, czars, and presidents.
Surmounting the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism.
The poster is 14x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors.
The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen. Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

AGITATE — EDUCATE — ORGANIZE — FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

Timber Workers Trial Commences

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 7, 1912.—(Special wire to the "Industrial Worker"): Emerson, Lehman, Helton, Ezell, Chatman, Hollingsworth, Brown, Havens and Payne brought into court at 11 a. m. today. Our lawyer, Judge Hunter, moved to set aside order of court severing their cases from balance accused. Prosecuting Attorneys Moore and Pojo made stump speeches against same, Pojo saying that if fifty-eight accused were tried together, as the district attorney had them indicted, the advantage would be with the defendants. Trial Judge Overton admitted the law was with Judge Hunter, but overruled the plea on the grounds that it would be impracticable to try them at all if they were all tried together, and ordered the nine men to trial. The town is full of workmen and lousy with Burns detectives. Over two hundred and fifty witnesses have been summoned. Lumber Trust papers are putting out the wildest kind of rot on I. W. W. and the B. T. W. association trying to rush the boys. Get busy. Send out clarion call to rescue.

COVINGTON HALL.

Frisco Rebels In Great Parade

San Francisco, Oct. 7, 1912.—(Special wire to the "Industrial Worker"): Big protest meeting and demonstration parade Saturday, the 5th instant, by I. W. W. and sympathizers for Ettore and Giovannitti. Over three thousand workers in line with red flags. Representation from Point Richmond and San Rafael, Cal. Everything went well. No intervention or molestation by police. Speakers took part in English, Italian and Spanish.

LATIN BRANCH NO. 2, Press Committee.

Craft Unionism Fails On the Waterfront

Widespread transformation in industrial conditions on the San Francisco waterfront is forcing the craft unions from the jobs. The character of the work changes so rapidly that an attempt to maintain strict craft autonomy would make the docks look like a "moving picture" show, with craftsmen constantly changing shifts.

Under these new conditions a man must hold three or four "union" cards in order to get in a full day's work on one job. Even then, he is constantly encroaching on the jurisdiction of other crafts. This makes the seemingly low dues amount to considerable proportions each month. The initiation fees also are no small item.

The wooden docks were mainly put down by the Pile Drivers' union. This organization claimed jurisdiction in the work of taking the wood piles out of water and driving them. In many cases they held out for the laying of the wooden flooring in place of turning the job over to the carpenters.

But now comes the concrete dock. It is made on the job and embodies structural iron work, cement work, carpenter work, common labor, etc., and different kinds of handling to get the material on the spot to be driven. The floor of the pier is structural iron and concrete, thus doing away with wood. The work embodies the labor of about 20 craft divisions, yet scarce-

ly any of the craftsmen are needed for a full day's work each day. Many of these craft divisions are simply relics of the past.

As the concrete docks stand in no need of repair, the more far-seeing of the dock working craftsmen predict the disappearance of their trade altogether within a short time and are claiming jurisdiction over all the work they can make stick with the bosses and the other crafts.

Local No. 77, Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, has been forced to look ahead a bit and is not fighting the I. W. W., but rather working with them. On the two new concrete docks now being built the I. W. W. has a local of 20 laborers, with 40 members of Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 doing the skilled work.

On the job is about two hours of common labor and two hours of cement work. The craft union leaders could not handle the work by their usual labor division methods, so the I. W. W. stepped in and started to organize the men.

The matter was then taken up with the Pile Drivers through an I. W. W. committee. No support was requested, but the committee asked the Pile Drivers not to antagonize them in the effort to organize the workers on these two jobs and all along the waterfront.

They stated their intention of maintaining a minimum wage on a sliding scale, that is \$4.00 on concrete work and \$3.00 on other work. It was pointed out that the A. F. of L. could not organize in that manner, owing to their initiation fees, non-transference of cards and international crafts. The committee also stated that cards of other unions would be recognized on the jobs.

Many members of the Pile Drivers' Union took the floor in defence of the proposition and the effect of I. W. W. agitation was plainly to be seen. The business agent, while interested in keeping concrete workers and some other crafts off the job, gave the usual stereotyped objections. He said it meant dictating to the Building Trades Council; it was the same as withdrawing from the A. F. of L.; the time was not ripe; that the company was trying to use the I. W. W.; and gave other choice bits of craft union philosophy. As the proposed scale of \$3.00 for eight hours, which the I. W. W. is already standing for, is better than the \$2.50 for nine hours of the A. F. of L. laborers' union, and the Pile Drivers' scale of \$5.00 for handling cement is \$1.00 more than the Cement Workers' Union demands, the whole matter is favorably looked upon by the members of Local No. 77, Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders. However, the matter has been put up to the Labor Council.

Meanwhile the labor skates, who have been loudly clamoring for ONE BIG UNION in the abstract, are now having the matter brought up for definite and concrete action. The demand comes from the awakened rank and file and also from the aggressive I. W. W. The labor skates are stampeded and latest reports show them clustered around the bars in the waterfront saloons, devising ways and means of keeping hold of their jobs, while the I. W. W. members are busier than ever agitating on the job.

The members of the San Francisco craft unions are waking up to the fact that they have been stung in the Labor Temple as often as on the job and industrial unionism is much nearer its goal than most of the workers at large imagine.

Reports of the action of the Labor Council will be awaited with much interest and a future issue of the "Worker" will contain the information as to whether the men are again to be divided into warring crafts at lowered wages or if the I. W. W. propaganda has taken root and a real organization will control the waterfront.

ANOTHER WHIFF FOR "JUSTICE!"

(By T. F. G. Dougherty.)

Coincident with the publication of my recent article regarding the workers of the night soil department of the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., came a strike of 23 workers in the garbage department. This occurred on September 12, and was the spontaneous act of unorganized workers, unhampered by craft union "ethics."

The drivers and helpers made their rounds in the morning, then went to the secretary of the board of health (who is also superintendent of the garbage department) and demanded that their wages be increased 25 cents per day. The drivers now receive \$13.50 per week and the helpers \$12 for about nine hours' work. The increase asked would bring the wages up to \$15 and \$13.50.

The secretary threw up his hands in horror, both at the demands, its manner of presentation, and the odor, the men having their work clothes on. Secretary Charles Carpenter told the men there was nothing doing, they were too late. They should have asked the board for an increase before the city budget was acted upon in May.

The men said that they wanted the raise right now or they'd quit, and demanded their pay checks, which were given them. Then Charles Carpenter, member of the Cigar-makers' International Union, and Mayor Ellis, political protege, began rustling for strike breakers to take the places of these useful workers.

Of the 30 or more men employed in the garbage department, 23 went out. The newspapers attributed the strike to the fact that at the meeting of the city council on the Monday preceding the strike, several salary increases had been granted. But this is not so. On two different occasions, according to the men, they had presented their demands to the board of health in the regular way, but had never heard anything in regard thereto.

One driver and one helper had received a 25-cent raise some time ago and other acts of favoritism were shown to some pets of the superintendent, it being alleged that he took one of them on a ten-day fishing trip with him, this pet receiving full pay therefor. The men discussed these things among themselves, and one of the strongest agitators among them, the man who is said to have suggested the strike, a fellow by the name of Frank Kines, when it came time to go out, remained on the job, and scabbed. One other fellow named Bill Rodgers who remained on the job, is said to be a member of the Brewery Workers' Union.

Well, the Mayor, (who says "everybody knows I am solid for the labor unions,") was very indignant to think that these men should strike, and strike as they did! Horrors! Why, they had not notified any one that they intended to strike and no one knew they were going to strike until the thing happened. They had not struck in the regular, conservative, contract-obeying, belly crawling, trade union way, and the Mayor and craft union Carpenter could not comprehend it.

And then to rub it in, ten of the strikers joined the hated I. W. W. Curses! The mayor's cup of bitterness slopped over and through the capitalist papers he bowed out his hate for the I. W. W. and spewed up a lot of lies concerning what he termed an anarchist organization "that is not recognized by the labor unions."

The mayor also stated that under no conditions would any I. W. W. man ever again be employed by the city. These had no consideration for the health of the city; they had struck at a time when the garbage "season" was at its height; here was the city full of typhoid fever and other contagious and communicable diseases, and what would be the result if the garbage were left to accumulate? This was the way in which the matter was looked at by the health authorities.

This strike emphasized the usefulness and value of the toil of the garbage workers to society. The work these men do is the key to health in all communities, yet look at the pay they receive! If they were paid according to the value of the services they perform, they would be the highest paid and most honored members of society. If the secretary of the board were paid according to his competency to perform the "duties" of "his" office, he'd get canned. He holds the job because of the influence he is supposed to have among the trade unionists; his chief "duty" is to deliver the trade union votes to Mayor Ellis. That is how the mayor "is solid for the labor unions." During his six years and four months as mayor he has appointed a number of trade unionists to political jobs and thus has built up a trade union political machine. But the mayor is cold and calculating and if these henchmen do not deliver the "goods," they walk the plank. This is getting to be a tough job and many of the trade unionists are beginning to realize that, while a political job directly benefits the person receiving it, it does not benefit the workers in the slightest degree. They are beginning to see that while they have "made" Ellis, Ellis has done nothing for them.

Well, the garbage men did not return to work and at the council meeting Monday night an effort was made to have the matter referred to the Committee on Boards for Investigation. This was opposed by some as "unwarranted" interference with the business of the board. A compromise was effected by referring the matter to the board of health for investigation, and that all garbage employes and the committee on boards be present. This meeting was held Thursday night and was a farce from start to finish. The spokesman for the men, the man who had the names and dates and all the necessary information and the ability to present it in such a manner that it could not be ignored, was taken on a fake trip, it is al-

leged, by one of the board of health officials. Then the salve thrower, the mayor, who always reminds one of Dickens' character, Uriah Heap, gave the "benediction." He enlarged on the fact that they were a part of the municipality; that "crime" these men had committed; told them when they hurt the municipality they hurt themselves, and a lot more capitalist rot. A sky pilot is a member of the board, but this unctious representative of the meek and lowly blanket stiff, J. C. of Nazareth, never opened his peep in behalf of the men. The matter was referred to the committee on garbage, of which the advance agent of the "mansions above" is a member. It is stated that the committee will recommend that the wages of the men be increased, but that, on the suggestion of the mayor, this be held off for a couple of weeks so that it will not appear as though the city gave in to the strikers. Also, as fast as there are vacancies, the old men will be taken back but no I. W. W. man will be employed. Oh, Hum!

The garbage workers in Grand Rapids will be worth watching in the future. They are surely waking up.

DOINGS OF THE LOCALS.

Eureka, Cal.—Local 431 is doing so much business that they had to get a larger postoffice box. Address communications hereafter to Box 1011. C. L. Filigno has accepted a position with the B. T. W. as organizer and is on his way south.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Locals 1, 12, 18, 63 meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at I. W. W. hall, 781 San Pedro street. Fellow workers who left books with the secretary upon going to San Diego are requested to write for same through secretary of nearest local.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Local 202 is taking in from 5 to 10 members each meeting. They have been forced to secure a larger hall. Watch the furniture city.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Local 69 can use a good speaker for street meetings now and hall meetings later. One-half of literature sales and bonus if results are gained. Write to secretary, 74 So. West Temple street.

Missoula, Mont.—Local 40, Lumber Workers, has a hall and reading room at 303 East Second street. G. W. Parish, Secretary. Uphill work, but the boys keep on agitating. Travelers should give them a lift.

Portland, Ore.—Joint locals still holding down 309 Davis street. Secretary Fred Isler writes on September 30: "The past week was a hammer in Portland. Receipts from all sources amounted to \$182.00. Twenty-five new members joined. Yesterday at the Plaza meeting we sold 111 copies of the "Worker." We will likely increase the bundle order soon."

Tacoma, Wash.—Local 380 welcomed their secretary, James Rohn, upon his return from a ten days' visit with the city jailer. During his stay Rohn was shown the dark cell and also banqueted with bread and water. This kindness was in appreciation of Rohn's efforts to speak upon the corner of Twelfth street and Pacific avenue without bothering the Chief by asking permission. "Sweet Land of Liberty!"

Minneapolis, Minn.—Joint locals held a meeting on September 29 at which \$11 was collected and forwarded to the G. T. P. strikers. The locals move to a larger hall next week. Address 209 Hennepin avenue. W. T. Nef, lumber worker delegate to the convention, is helping out the Twin City agitation.

R. A. OWENS DROWNS.

Fellow Worker R. A. Owens, member of Local 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles, Cal., was drowned in the Snake river at Perry, Wash., at noon on September 25. He was in the employ of the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Co.

In the death of Fellow Worker Owens the movement loses a valiant fighter. Although but a short time in the organization he showed himself to be every inch a rebel.

Any information as to his relatives will be gratefully received by C. Carson, Perry, Wash.

TURNED OUT.

On September 27 a wage slave blew into Missoula, Mont., from the Anaconda Copper Mining & Lumber Company camp and went to the hospital. He was badly broken out with poison ivy. After two days he was sent away from the doctor's care with his face looking as though it had been filled with bird shot. His back was so raw that his shirt stuck to his body and he had to soak himself for half an hour in a bath tub to get the shirt off.

Only allowed two days in the hospital! Yet this man had paid hospital fees all his life. Incidents like this are what help to fan the flames of discontent!

HAYWOOD'S WESTERN TRIP.

Owing to the fact that Haywood is to be tried in Massachusetts for having conspired to prevent babies from starving in the textile district, the date upon which his western tour will be started is still in doubt. That the trip will be made is certain, however.

Parties desiring to make arrangements for a Haywood meeting should communicate with General Headquarters, Vincent St. John, General Secretary-Treasurer, Room 518, 160 N. Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

All those who have had correspondence with the "Industrial Worker" upon the proposed trip can conclude their arrangements with headquarters, to which place all letters upon the matter have been forwarded. No change is to be made in the terms stated in previous communications.

Later on the "Worker" will announce the date upon which the trip will start, together with a list of places where Haywood will speak.

SOUTHERN LUMBER CONDITIONS

(Continued from page one.)

is not a small one. They were laughed at when they sprung the idea of the whites and colored coming together into one union, but against this they fought. After a few months, or about a year ago, the bosses set to fighting. They resorted to all kinds of brutalities from shooting to driving from town, to clubbing, to vilifying, and stripped some bare and whipped them with flogging straps. The mill owners were set on breaking the union, but the union grew by leaps and bounds.

The name of Grabow has become infamous all over the world. It was at this place that the climax of the struggle to organize took place. With a body of workers peaceably assembled, with Emerson to speak, the mill owners had the scene ready to commence the slaughter of workers. Firing from three directions on them, the hirelings and pimps of the company killed four, one gun man and three union men. After the shooting took place, several of their henchmen and 61 union men were arrested. The grand jury met and released the mill owners and found three counts of murder in the first degree against the union boys. On the seventh day of next month they go to trial for their lives for the crime of being loyal to their class. It is not in the hands of the jury of twelve men to state whether they are guilty or not—we know them innocent, and as such we must defend them from the persecution of capitalism—judge, jury and all. Their release lies in the hands of labor, organized labor. Not only of the South, but of the United States and of the world. These men must be defended and labor must defend them, no one else will. We don't expect them.

The workers here are arranging for a general strike of the woods and mills.

Now, to the workers of the world: Legal defense is not bought with sympathy or resolutions. Legal defense is bought with money. Strikers cannot be fed with sympathy. They must be fed with food, clothed with clothing, and sheltered with a roof. This also takes money. Labor, organized and unorganized must provide it. If labor allows these men to hang then they may well brand themselves moral cowards.

Workers of the world: You must fight as you never fought before, think as you never thought before, give as you never gave before, if you have to starve as you never starved before. But these workers must be freed. Remember, it is in your hand and not in presidents, governors, judges and juries. You shall give the verdict. What shall it be? Shall Emerson and his fellow workers hang because you did not act and do your part?

We are preparing for the biggest legal battle of the day. A parallel with Ettore and Giovannitti's. We are preparing for a general strike. What are you prepared to do? Let your answer come in dollars. We have the men. Send your resolutions to the Governor and your pocket-book to Jay Smith, Secretary Emerson Defense Committee, P. O. Box 78, Alexandria, La.

OH YOU POLITICAL SHIELD!

Edward F. Danner, organizer of St. Louis Locals of the I. W. W., recently tried to hold an open air meeting in Granite City, Ill., but was interrupted by the Socialist politicians. He was informed that Granite City had a Socialist Administration and that they were fully competent to administer their affairs without Danner's assistance. No attempt was made to arrest the speaker, but constant interruption prevented him from talking.

When Danner dismounted from the beer case the Socialist politicians told him that he was starting a second Homestead massacre and they, as Socialists, would not stand for it. They admitted that a strike broke out in Granite City, it would throw odium on the whole Socialist movement.

Danner told them that if the Granite City police failed to provide protection against their interruptions, the protection would be brought from the West Side, and the I. W. W. would have free speech or things would pop in Granite City.

A politician, no matter what his name, don't smell so sweet.

STRIKE AT EDMONTON, CAN.

A strike of several hundred laborers started in Edmonton, Alberta, on September 23. According to dispatches the demands were for an increase of five cents per hour.

Gust. Larson, secretary of Local 82, I. W. W., was arrested for doing picket duty but was later released upon bail to appear for trial on Saturday morning. The result is not known as we go to press.

The strikers were city employees on sewer trench work and general labor. Their action has affected the city engineer's department and the telephone department as well.

At two meetings of the I. W. W. there were 125 of the strikers who joined the I. W. W. and others are coming in at each meeting. But three members of the organization were on the ground to handle matters.

W. A. Thorne, delegate to the convention from Prince Rupert, left Chicago to take up the work of organization in and around Edmonton. He will have charge of the strike.

If you do not receive your papers regularly, write to us. When changing addresses always give the old as well as the new address.

Better send for a bunch of those three-month sub cards and get prospective members to subscribe to the "Worker." It does the work. Five for a dollar.

Shall Murder Be Committed?

Joe Ettore and Arturo Giovannitti are in prison in Lawrence, Mass., awaiting trial on the charge of murder. They will be tried in a hostile capitalist community in September or sooner, for a crime committed by a policeman, as testified to by eye-witnesses, during the great textile strike through which 300,000 ill treated and half starved textile workers have been benefitted by a substantial raise in wages to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.

These young agitators came to Lawrence, Mass., at the solicitation of the striking workers in order to give them the benefit of their organizing experience in the battle for a living wage. The master class, whipped by the solidarity of the workers, now wish to get revenge by the death of our fellow workers in the electric chair. Their crime like many others who have suffered persecution at the hands of a money-mad band of parasites, is their loyalty to the working class.

Our fellow workers are charged with being the cause of the death of a young girl striker on the trumped up charge of inflaming the minds of the workers with inflammatory speeches, to the point that the workers rioted. Those who know the prisoners and have heard the speeches, know that such a charge is an absolute lie. Back of the demand for the blood of our fellow workers are the strongest combinations of capital on the Eastern coast. The best legal talent to be procured, will battle for a verdict in the first degree. We have no other alternative than to do our best with the game of the enemy. We must have first class attorneys. They will cost a lot of money, but what is money compared to the lives of our fellow workers?

Shall we allow our fellow workers to be murdered to satisfy a blood-thirsty capitalist class? Will YOU assist in securing the best defence possible for them? If you will, then fill out the following blank and forward your donation to William Yates, Treasurer Ettore-Giovannitti defence committee, Central building, Lawrence, Mass., who will receipt for the amount.

To William Yates,
Secretary-Treasurer Ettore-Giovannitti Defence,
Lawrence, Mass.

Fellow Worker:
Enclosed find \$..... as my donation to the Ettore-Giovannitti defence.

Kindly forward receipt to the address given below.

Signed.....